

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.
Received up to 19th June, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 13th June, observes that it a matter of great satisfaction that His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will pay a visit to this country next winter. As in all probability His Royal Highness will in course of time rule over this great dependency of England, it is well that he should make himself acquainted with the condition of the country, its system of administration, and the customs, manners, sentiments and aspirations of its inhabitants. However, it is feared that if his suite were composed of gentlemen sharing Lord Salisbury's narrow views, he would obtain only one-sided information, and would be induced to think that India is in a most prosperous state, and that the Indian Government is the best of all Governments. Here he will come into contact only with native princes and Anglo-Indian officials; and if he had narrow-minded gentlemen in his suite, he would never be able to gain a true insight into the state of the country, and his visit would be quite useless. Hence the Prince of Wales should send some gentlemen of liberal views and broad sympathies with his son.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 17th June, expresses great satisfaction at Prince Albert Victor's intended visit to this country, and observes that the visit will give His Royal Highness an oppor-

The same.

Circulation,
76 copies.

tunity for inquiring into the condition of the people, which he is sure to bring to the notice of the Prince of Wales and Her Majesty. His Royal Highness will accept no presents during his visit, and thus the native chiefs will be saved a great deal of expenditure.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 11th June, on the authority of a Lucknow correspondent, publishes the proceedings of a Muhammadan public meeting held at Lucknow on the 2nd idem by the Dārū-l-Salām Association. About 200 Musalmāns attended the meeting, and Maulvi Saiyid Ināyat Husain occupied the chair. The meeting resolved to forward an address to the Nizam of Haiderabad, thanking His Highness for sanctioning the grant of Rs. 5,000 a year for the payment of scholarships to poor Muhammadan boys who have passed the Entrance Examination and desire to prosecute their studies. The other resolution passed by the meeting was to the effect that Mr. Hume should be asked to prove the charge of disloyalty which he had brought against the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmāns and the Sikhs, or to withdraw the charge and apologize, and be told that otherwise the meeting would be much grieved.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th June, contains a cartoon in which the Amīr of Kabul is represented as carrying twelve lakhs of rupees in one wallet, holding out another wallet like a beggar before the Viceroy, and asking His Excellency to make an addition of eight lakhs to his annual subsidy. The letterpress below is (ironically put):—

Punch.—May God help such shamefaced men.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 13th June, says that it would seem that the Mahārāja of Kashmir has resolved to pay a visit to the Viceroy at Simla, with a view to laying all his grievances before His Excellency. But the Resident does not care that the Mahārāja should have an interview with Lord Lansdowne,

as he is afraid that such an interview would give the Mahārāja an opportunity for acquainting His Lordship with the intrigues by which he has succeeded in depriving His Highness of all power. The Mahārāja has lately addressed an autograph letter to the Viceroy, in which he has fully described his grievances, and has observed in conclusion : " In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government, and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask Your Excellency to summon me before you and shoot me through the heart with your hands, and thus at once relieve an unfortunate prince from unbearable misery, contempt and disgrace, for ever." The *Hindustán* is extremely pained at reading the sentence above quoted, which shows that the Mahārāja feels his life a burden to him. When he is so greatly mortified at the loss of his liberty, it is evident that the statements of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* as to the voluntary surrender of his power by him are deliberate falsehoods. Every man is sure to be grieved at the words in which the Mahārāja asks the Viceroy to shoot him and put an end to his sufferings. But such words suit a woman, and not a prince of the brave Kshatri race. It is true that the Mahārāja has been the victim of an intrigue, and a great injustice has been done to him, but still he should not wail and moan like a woman. The *Hindustán* would have been very glad had His Highness, with the firmness and bravery which characterizes the Kshatri race, asked the Viceroy why he had been deprived of his power, and insisted on his case being reconsidered by His Excellency. History shows that the sufferings and hardships of even the most tyrannical and unpopular princes have induced their subjects to sympathize with and assist them. Englishmen expressed great joy at the restoration of Charles II to the throne ; and the unpopular kings of the Bourbon Family in France succeeded in gaining the good-will of a large section of the French nation, when they were treated with undue severity by the revolutionists. If the misfortunes of even a cruel and tyrannical prince move his subjects to sympathy, the subjects of a kind and benevolent prince would be ready to sacrifice their lives on his behalf in his time of trouble and difficulty. As the Mahārāja

of Kashmir never exercised tyranny or oppression over his subjects and was popular with them, it would be no matter for surprise if they were displeased with the British Government on account of the injustice done to His Highness. They might create no difficulties at present, but their confidence in British justice is sure to be shaken. Owing to the near approach of the Russians, the growth of discontent in a frontier State would be at least unhappy, if not dangerous. Under these circumstances Lord Lansdowne will, it is to be hoped, pay special attention to the grievances of the Mahārāja.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etawāh), of the 12th June, says that the Mahārāja of Kashmir has sent a letter to the Viceroy, setting forth his grievances, and requesting that His Excellency may put an end to his life and miseries. But considering the cases of Tonk, Baroda and Bhopal, there is little hope that the representations of the Mahārāja will have any effect on Government.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 12th June, observes that Kashmir, being a frontier State, has long been an eyesore to Government, which has for some years past been very anxious to occupy that State, as has been evident from the attitude of Government towards it. The *Subodh Sindhu* gives the substance of Colonel Nisbett's letter of 17th April, 1889, to Rāja Amar Singh, and observes that the decision of Government cannot but be viewed with surprise and regret. The Mahārāja may be considered to have been dethroned. It was expected that Lord Lansdowne, who brought with him to this country a good reputation for justice, would solve the Kashmir problem in a satisfactory way, but the public has been disappointed. The fact is, that every Governor who is sent out to this country is desirous of extending the boundaries of British dominion. Every king should, no doubt, be animated by ambition, but he should not allow his ambition to transgress the limits of propriety. All Indian princes owe allegiance to Government. What more does it want now? Obviously, it would be cruel and cowardly on the part of a sportsman to torture to death a lion which has already been bound fast.

Kashmir affairs.

and thrust into a cage. When Government has bound native chiefs hand-and-foot by treaties and considers them its vassals, why does it unnecessarily subject them to oppression? Moreover, the speedy annexation of one native State after another, will lead the people to imagine that Government is afraid of native princes. In order to prevent the growth of such an idea among the people, and to save its reputation for justice, it should refrain from such a policy. The Mahārāja of Kashmir has been deprived of all power, but the public has not yet been told what fault His Highness has committed to deserve such severe punishment. Such a proceeding is calculated to create doubts in the minds of the people. Even the Mahārāja's letter, to which the Resident's letter above referred to was a reply, has not been published. The conduct of Government towards His Highness resembles that of the wolf towards the lamb in Æsop's fable. Is Government justified in placing the entire management of the affairs of Kashmir in the hands of a Resident, in utter disregard of the treaty concluded with that State? It is true that the Mahārāja has not been deposed and that the State has not been annexed, but the Resident will be the real ruler, as the Council will not have power to do anything without his sanction: the Members of the Council, being old Government servants, will readily accede to the wishes of Government in all matters. Indeed, the Kashmir policy of Government does not befit the British nation, which prides itself in its self-proclaimed sense and love of justice.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 14th June, says that the *Akhbār-i-Ām* of Lahore has raised a wild clamour against the Kashmir policy of Government, and abuses all those men who have expressed approval of the new arrangement. The state of things in Kashmir has long been unsatisfactory. The *Akhbār-i-Ām* should have advised the Mahārāja to improve the administration in time.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Chunār*, of the 11th June, expresses concurrence in the comments of the *Rasq-i-Hind* of Lahore on the state of affairs in Kashmir, but disapproves of its

Comments on the suggestion as to the annexation of Kashmir.

Circulation,
140 copies.

proposal as to the annexation of the State. As the Mahārāja has been guilty of no misbehaviour towards the British Government, the annexation of Kashmir is simply out of the question.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 18th June, expresses deep regret at the death of the Mahārāja of Benares, and refers to his various good qualities.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Jām-i-Jamshēd* (Moradabad), of the 26th May, received on the 15th June, says that when any cultivator in the Rāmpur State desires to relinquish his holding on account of the highhandedness and extortion of the revenue farmer, he makes no application for relinquishment, because in that case a thousand-and-one obstacles would be put in his way. He quietly leaves his house and emigrates to British territory. In this way thousands of cultivators have left Rāmpur territory and settled down in the Tarāi district of the Kumaun Division. The Rāmpur darbār has appointed mounted soldiers in each tahsil to keep an eye on the cultivators and to prevent them from emigrating from the State. The soldiers arrest all deserters they meet, or at least seize all their property. Three or four years ago, two Rāmpur soldiers pursued some cultivators into British territory and even inflicted sword-cut wounds on two or three of them. The British officers called upon the darbār to surrender the offenders for trial, but the soldiers with the connivance of the State officials escaped to Indor. One of them has lately returned to Rāmpur and has been reinstated in his post in the 4th Regiment of Cavalry. This is the way in which the Rāmpur officials attend to the orders of British officers. Mr. Macdonald, the Superintendent of the Tarāi, is fully aware of the tyranny and oppression prevailing in the State. The Council of Regency has lately enlisted 100 Gurkha soldiers, in utter disregard of the claims of the inhabitants of Rāmpur. It is believed that the Local Government has taken exception to the measure.

The Nader-ul-Mulk (Moradabad), of the 17th June, refers

Circulation,
100 copies.

The discontented princes of Rámpur. to the return of Sahabzadah Hidayat Ali Khan from Moradabad to Rámpur, the hospitality shown to his wife by General Azamu-l-din Khan, and the intended return of Sahabzadah Najaf Ali Khan to Rámpur, and advises the other discontented princes to follow the example of the above princes and to return to Rámpur. If they still continue to hold out, they are themselves entirely to blame.

The Charpuz (Moradabad), of the 21st May, received on

Circulation,
173 copies.

Comments on the rumour of the restoration to General Azamu-l-din Khan of his estate confiscated during the mutiny.

the 16th June, observes that it is rumoured that the estate which was confiscated during the mutiny, on account of rebellion, will shortly be restored to General Azamu-l-din Khan. The rumour, if well-founded, is no doubt a happy one, but the question is, what service has the General rendered to deserve such a reward? It is a good thing, if the growth of the fruitful tree is due to Rámpur rainfall, i.e., the shower or free distribution of Rámpur money.

Alleged misappropriation of Rámpur money.

The same paper publishes a couplet which means:—

Rámpur offers a fair field, rob while you may:

On release of the State will have gone such a day.

The same paper says that the non-bestowal of any powers

Withdrawal of power from the Mahárája of Kashmír.

on the Nawáb of Rámpur affords at present no reasonable ground for complaint, as His Highness is yet a minor. It will be seen how he will be treated when he comes of age. But why has the Mahárája of Kashmír been deprived of all power? He has been made as powerless as a chessboard king. Heaven-born Europeans are really a very selfish people.

The Agra Punch, of the 12th June, publishes a picture

Circulation,
200 copies.

Rewah.

in which the Rewah State is represented as a young native girl surrounded by a snake, a scorpion, a dog and a cat, which are intended to represent the Prime Minister and the Members of the State Council. The girl, addressing them, says: "Tyrants, you can

oppress me to your hearts' content, but the Queen-Empress is sure to lend me an ear sooner or later."

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 14th June, highly disapproves of the proposal made by some persons to the effect that a tax should be levied on umbrellas, and observes that the measure would lead the people to imagine that their clothes too would be taxed in course of time, and would consequently create widespread popular discontent. If Government be in sore want of money at any time, the people should provide funds in the best way they can. But it is to be regretted that Government has turned a deaf ear to their reasonable proposal regarding the reduction of the high salaries of European officers. Government respects the feelings of a handful of its countrymen more than those of the millions of natives. It is powerful and can afford to disregard public opinion, but the public is no doubt in the right. It is surprising that when Government refrains from reducing unnecessary public expenditure, a proposal has been made for the introduction of a new tax. Government had better be advised to fleece the people of all their property once for all. It is a matter of satisfaction that Government does not readily accept all the mischievous proposals of Anglo-Indians.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 14th and 15th June, referring to the frequent recurrence of famine in this country, urges the construction of canals for irrigation purposes, the establishment of agricultural schools, and the encouragement of the emigration of the surplus population of densely-populated districts to the Central Provinces, Burma and other places where land lies untilled for want of cultivators.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 18th June, referring to the rumour that the Government of India will shortly send a despatch to the Secretary of State, complaining of the spread of venereal diseases among European soldiers, owing to the repeal of the Indian Contagious

Diseases Act by the House of Commons, and recommending the revival of the Act, observes that the repeal of the Act was sure to encourage the spread of such diseases, as some necessary precautions were not taken. The *Hindustan* does not understand why prostitutes should be kept in Cantonments for the use of European soldiers; no prostitutes are kept for the use of native soldiers, nor is such practice in vogue in England, France or any other country. The Government of India should be ashamed of advocating a sinful practice, in utter disregard of the dictates of the Christian religion. In order to check the spread of venereal diseases among European soldiers, the Government should turn out all prostitutes from Cantonments, and order all soldiers afflicted with any such disease to be punished.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 14th June, with reference to the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the public service in these provinces, is of opinion that the middle class standard is too low, and urges that no boy who does not hold at least the Entrance Examination certificate should be eligible for appointment to a post in a Government office. After some years, the First Arts Examination certificate should be made a *sine qua non*. The reform would promote the cause of education and provide better men for the public service. The boys who have passed the middle class examination possess but a smattering of English.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Cawnpore), for June, complains that the men who obtain the farm of cattle-pounds on payment of comparatively large amounts have recourse to unfair means to recoup themselves. They seize cattle in an improper way, starve the animals impounded, and levy from the owners heavy fines and more than the fixed cost of feed. They are in league with the police and with butchers, and do not properly observe the rules regarding the sale of unclaimed animals. Their registers are quite untrustworthy. In Bengal, Behar and the North-Western Provinces, particularly in those places where canals are situated, the farmers of the pounds are guilty of

Circulation,
715 copies.

great highhandedness and extortion. If cattle, leaving the beaten paths, enter the neighbouring fields, they are at once seized and impounded, even though the fields are untilled at the time and no damage has been done by the animals. It is a matter of regret that the Local Boards, to which the management of the pounds has been intrusted by Government, do not put a stop to the existing farming system, even though the Members of the Boards are acquainted with the illegal proceedings of the farmers. The Boards should again place the pounds in charge of the police, or grant the farm to cow-protection societies or respectable private persons, on payment of moderate amounts.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 17th June, complains that in the Moradabad district the clerks in charge of cattle-pounds have been dismissed, and that the management of the pounds has been intrusted to muharrirs at the police-stations, an extra allowance of Rs. 3 a month being paid to the muharrirs for the additional work. This arrangement is open to several objections. When the pounds were in charge of separate clerks, the police kept an eye on the latter. Now the pounds have been placed in charge of the police themselves. Who will watch the guard? The pounds have proved a fresh means of extortion in the hands of corrupt police officials. The impounded cattle are not properly fed. As the muharrirs at police-stations are hard-worked officials, the cattle-owners have to wait on them for a long time before they are able to attend to them. It would be well if the pounds were placed in charge of sub-deputy postmasters, who have easy hours of it, and who would gladly undertake the management of the pounds on the payment of an additional allowance of only Rs. 2 a month.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th June, complains that this year at Amroha, carpenters and blacksmiths, who live from hand to mouth, petty shop-keepers, and even widows, and priests in Hindu temples have been assessed under the Income-tax assessments at Amroha, Moradabad.

tax Act, while Jhan Lal, who is one of the richest men in the town, has been underassessed.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 17th June, complains that in the Moradabad post-office money-orders are made over to the postal peons at noon for payment. Hence the payees receive the money late in the afternoon, and the peons are exposed to the midday sun, which is very likely to make them ill. It would be well if money-orders were made over to the peons in the morning.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Chunar*, of the 11th June, complains that owing to alterations made in the time-table of the East Indian Railway from the 1st idem, the up-train which left Mugal Sarai at 12 A. M. before, now leaves at 11-15 A. M., but that no corresponding change has been made in the time of the train on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line, which leaves the Benares Cantonment station at 11 A. M. for Mugal Sarai. The consequence is, that the passengers of the latter train do not catch the former train and have to stay at Mugal Sarai till the arrival of the next up-train at 7 P. M. During their stay they are exposed to great inconvenience, as there is no shed for native passengers at that station. The time of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway train, above referred to, should be changed so that passengers may be able to catch the East Indian Railway up-train, which leaves Mugal Sarai at 11-15 A. M.

Circulation,
140 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th June, disapproves of the decision of Mr. Cobb, the City Magistrate of Lucknow, in the Muhammadan religious riot case, on the ground that, as he has convicted and punished only the Shias, the Sunnis will consider themselves victorious and will grow more insolent. The Shias and the Sunnis, being the followers of the same religion, should live in peace. They should remember that mutual quarrels have been excited.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Religious quarrel between the Shias and the Sunnis of Lucknow.

between them with a view to weakening their strength. In regard to the Bila Fasl controversy, the writer is of opinion that the Shias and the Sunnis should offer their prayers in their respective mosques and might use any terms in their Azán, or call to prayer, they please, no party interfering with the other in any way.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Bulbul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 16th June, refers to the order issued by Mr. Wright, C. S., the Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Chairman of the Municipal Board, prohibiting the sale of articles of food or drink by persons afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease, as also the touching of such articles by such persons when buying them, all breaches of the order being liable to a fine of Rs. 50. The writer asks the Magistrate of Moradabad to follow the example of Mr. Wright and issue a similar order. The writer complains that there is a very deep hole in the compound of the Moradabad High School and urges that it should be filled up to prevent accidents.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	June 7th	1889.	240 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan.	" 12th	" 14th	200 "
3	Amu-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 18th	125 "
4	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 11th	" 15th	68 "
5	Akhbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	" "	" 14th	140 "
6	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	" 19th	200 "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 11th & 15th.	" 14th & 18th.	493 copies (including 288 copies taken by Government).
8	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sads Nand	17th	19th	76 copies.
9	Amru-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 8th	" 14th	150 "
10	Ladd	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmed Ali	" 14th	" 15th	240 "
11	Bhadrat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	" "	" 16th	150 "
12	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	" 16th	" 18th	200 "
13	Charpés	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	May 21st & 29th.	" 16th	173 "
14	Dabdaba-i-Qisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	June 15th	" 17th	300 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari.	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 17th	" 19th	447 "
15a	Ninah	Gorakhpur	"	"	Mizam Ahmad	" 16th	" "	550 "
16	Godharm Prakash	Cawnpore	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For June	" 18th	715 "
17	Hindustan	Kalankankar	Hindi	Daily	Bagtubir Misra.	Passed June 12th to 18th.	" 18th to 19th.	415 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REPORT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangá Prasad Varma	June 16th	June 17th	300 copies.
19	<i>Jalwa-i-Bandi</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muhammed Khalif	" 5th & 13th	" 15th & 19th	125 "
20	<i>Mun-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	May 26th	" 15th	150 "
21	<i>Jabilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Seiyid Hasan Jafar,	June 16th	" 19th	400 "
22	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	"	Bhaggu Khan	" 15th	" 17th	250 "
23	<i>Karamah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub	" 10th	" 18th	250 "
24	<i>Kabli Fathirika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Mitra, M.A.	" 14th	" 16th	500 copies (in- cluding 242 copies taken by Govern- ment).
25	<i>Majlis Akbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Budra Prasad	May 16th & 24th, & June 16th.	" 18th & 17th	1,200 copies.
26	<i>Majlis Utkarsh</i>	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	June 11th	" 18th	300 "
27	<i>Majlis-i-Afzaq</i>	Philbhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	" 7th	" 18th	200 "
28	<i>Majlis-i-Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	" 10th	" 17th	130 "
29	<i>Majlis-i-Qasim</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 12th	" 18th	115 "
30	<i>Majlis-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgá Prasad	" 15th	" 19th	50 "
31	<i>Majlis-i-Narbadha</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 5th	" 18th	300 "
32	<i>Majlis-i-Narwa</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 14th	" 17th	370 "
33	<i>Majlis-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 10th	" 15th	100 "
34	<i>Majlis-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" "	" 14th	250 "
35	<i>Majlis-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Bahul-lah Khan	" 12th & 16th,	" 14th & 19th	175 "
36	<i>Majlis-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Weekly	Muhammed Muhsin,	" 17th	" 18th	75 "
37	<i>Majlis-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamnas Das Biswas	" 15th	" 17th	620 "

38	<i>Nadir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ali	8th & 16th,	17th & 19th,	100
39	<i>Nizam-i-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fahim-ul-din	17th	19th	"
40	<i>Naru-i-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	8th & 15th,	13th & 18th,	262
41	<i>Ngoya Sudha</i>	Harda	M a r a t h i	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar	12th	14th	400
42	<i>Qadh Akhbār</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	12th to 19th,	13th, 15th,	550 copies (in-
							18th & 19th,	cluding 94
								copies taken
								by Govern-
								ment).
43	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	6th	17th	450 copies.
44	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	17th	18th	400
45	<i>Rafu-i-Akhdar</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	10th	14th	250
46	<i>Rahbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partab Kishun	9th	16th	100
47	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	15th	18th	601
48	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	Ratlam	Urdu	"	"	6th	13th	100
49	<i>Razu-i-Akhdar</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	16th	19th	325
50	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	May 26th	15th	150
51	<i>Rodnah</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	June 13th to 18th.	14th, 17th &	75
							19th.	"
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PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Lucknow, }
 The 25th June, 1889.

PRINTED AT THE N.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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